A TRVE DISCOVRSE OF THE DISCOMFITVRE OF THE DVKE OF AVMALLE, VVITH HIS TROVPES OF HORSMEN IN PICARDIE, BY THE DVKE OF LONGVEVILLE.

Also other troupes of men discomfited in Beausse, by the Lord of Chastillon:

Together with the king of Nauarre his letters to the Inhabitants of Orleans.

AT LONDON
Printed by Richard Field, according to the French Copies first printed at Tours. 1589.

7. A volume of 35 very rare tracts relating to events in France, 1589-92. In several cases the only other copy known is at Peterborough Cathedral.

Tracts relating to Henry IV (34)

1589-1599 R. Tyll
Tho. Scarlet
John Wolfe. Italian

30. x. 1934

Dear James,

Strictly, the "Short-Title
Scotland, & Ireland and of
interprets English to mean
I know of are those in
is a note on the first
Service-books, wherever
land:' and then goes on

Trinity College Library

Cambridge

'4.

t-Title Catalogue of books printed in England,
and of English books printed abroad, 1475-1640"
mean '<u>in</u> English', and the only exceptions
e in the heading Liturgies, of which there
first page of the 'Memoranda' — 'also Latin
ever printed, if for use in England and Scot-
ors on "It does not include works by English

authors printed out of England in Latin o
than English." Consequently it does not
examples you give – Ridley and Bombi
there should be a copy of the S.T.C.
quite indispensable when dealing with

Yours

John Adam

tin or any language other
s not include the two
Bombino. I certainly think
.T.C. at Holkham. It is
with these pre-1640 books.

n Adams.

This little book is of considerable interest & value. Some of the tracts would seem to be unrecorded elsewhere, & several are to be found only at Peterborough Cathedral

A DISCOVRSE VPON THE DISCOMFITVRE OR OVERTHROW THAT THE DVKE OF Aumalle, and Lord of Ballagnay with their troupes of men sustayned by the Duke of Longue-ville, and other Lords and Chiefetaines on the king his part. And of the raysing of the siege at the towne of Senlis in Picardie.

IT is well knowen in Fraunce, how at the end of Apzil last, Monsieur de Thoze, in the kings behalfe, went vp and downe in the towne of Senlis, conferring with the good and faithfull inhabitants thereof, and seeking to maintaine the people in their due obedience to the king his Maiestie. He then had thzee dayes space befoze that the Parisians (who were amased to see the sodaine reducing of the said towne to his Maiesties obedience) could come thither, oz should cause the Duke of Aumalle to come and besiege the fozesaid Senlis: during which time of thzee dayes the said Monsieur de Thoze had leysure both to furnish the town with victual & munition, which he did aboundantly pzouide of all things necessarie foz the keeping and defence thereof. Also he caused to come thither, of choise men, out of euery the villages in the valley and Duchie of Montmozency, a sufficient companie to fozteffie the towne: so that there were two thousand able and resolute fighting men, at the least, who

were ready to stand against any forces that should seeke to assault the towne. This he did, not that the place was of such strength, (for that was weake inough) but reposing trust in the courage and faithfull mindes of the inhabitants and souldiers that were there. Then the Lord of Mainneville, who is now called the Gouernor of Paris because the Duke of Maienne was not there, came first out with a companie of Paristans well armed, and the Duke of Aumalle was there almost as soone as he, with a companie of braue horsemen, and a sorte of footemen: and they besieged the towne, being at the first dash to the number of foure thousand men. Immediatly, the Paristans and other their partakers, came posting from many places, being well horsed & furnished, so as in short space there were gathered fiue or sixe thousand men well prouided besieging the towne. On Friday the sixt of May they sent to Paris, for to haue ordinance, and the same day were three peces sent them and no moe: that is, two Canons and one Culuerine, which, for that none could be found to conduct them with so much spede as they wished, the way that they vsed was thus: There hauing bene an order taken at Paris not long before, that of sixteene Colonelles that were in sixteen quarters or parts of the Citie, one should march euery day in good order, and wel furnished, with eleuen or twelue hundred men, out of the City, for to keepe the Castle of Saint Vincent, whatsoeuer might happen: this Friday it happened that the Colonel and Captaine of Aubret his regiment was assembled for to go and gather together another regiment and companie Colonelle for captaine Compans, the one of the Shirifes of the said Citie of Paris: the said regiment of the captaine and Colonel d'Aubret was constrayned, going along vpon our Ladies bridge, whereas they should haue turned by the Greue, toward S. Anthonies gate, for to goe to the Castle of S. Vincent (whither a litle before were gone their baggage, their apparel,

victuall

victuall and such like) that they might goe forth straight by S. Martines gate, to conduct the said ordinance, which was carried a little before toward the Suburbs, vnder the charge of one Brigard, the procurator of the hostell of the citie: and the next day, being Saterday, in the euening, they came before Senlis: where at the first cõming, they hayled the town with a canon shot, at ẏ noyse wherof on a sodain all the souldiers came to the wall of ẏ towne, and offred to make as great a breach in the wall, as they would demaund without their vsing of canon shot, seeing that they promised to geue the assault: and hereupon being presently summoned to yeld vnto a composition, they promised to make answere on the morow: wherupõ a report came to Paris, that they of ẏ town had offred 3. score thousãd crownes as some said; 100. thousand crownes as other said: for their answere they hãged out & spread vpon the walles outward a great paynted cloth, in which they had hanged pourtrayed together two persons, the Duke of Bayenne on the one side, & the Duke of Aumalle on ẏ other, and the Lady Montpensier kneling at the feete of them with her head all vncouered, weeping, and tearing her haire: and the people cried out with vile opprobrious speeches, that the same was the portraiture of the composition that they demaunded. This draue them to send againe vnto Paris for strength of Canon shot to beate the towne to dust, as they said. The messengers were turned away thence as sleightly as might be, without obtening that they came for, and excuse was made that they lacked bullets, and such peces as they demaunded: and that was partly also for a distrust they had in the Duke of Aumalle, who had oftentimes refused to come and ioine himselfe with the Duke of Bayenne, by reason of ambition that is betwixt them: moreouer, because that they thought that the Lord of Ballagny was comming thither with great strength of men, and seuen Canons. Before the comming of which Lord of Ballagny, they of Senlis

made a sallie out of the towne of a hundred horsemen: whereat they that besieged the towne were so amazed, that they thought best to fly, and especially the Parisians cast away their armes, flying, and hiding themselues in bushes on euery side: of which hundred horsemen, fiftie came backe into the towne, and the other fiftie kept the field for to ayde any that might come to succour them. Then the Lord of Ballagny with his companies of men, came and ioyned with the Duke of Aumalle, & they with their tenne Canons, began the battery on Wednesday, the seuententh of May, and within a while the souldiers confusedly gaue assault to the foresaid towne by the breach made the same day, which was in trueth a great breach: notwithstanding, they had the repulse, by reason they did that without the appointment of the Generall of the armie. About none word came that the Duke of Longueuille accompanied with the Lord of Humieres, the Lord Bonniuet, the Lord de la Noue, the Lord of Giury, of Peluiller, of Tour, and other Nobles of the Prouince of Picardie, were at hand, to the number of a thousand horsemen, and three thousand footemen, for to ayde the towne of Senlis. Wherupon, the foresaid Lord of Ballagny pitched in campe the best power of his men: & being then accompanied with the Lords of Main-uille, of Sayllenall, of Pesieres, of Congy and others, comming neare the said Duke of Longueuille, the horsemen of Cambray marched on in good order, thinking to ouercome the footemen of the said Duke of Longueuille: which footemen deuided in the middle, and gaue roome for the ordinance, which shot so furiously among them of Cãbray and among the Wallons, that seeing so many of themselues ouerthrowen, they were forced to retire. Afterward, they comming to a set battaile, fought stoutly on both sides, and with great courage, the ordinance of the said Duke of Longueuille, still making great spoyle among the souldiers of the Duke of Aumalle, in so much

that

that the souldiers began to conceiue such great dread, as neither the Duke of Aumalle, nor the Lord of Ballagny could euer gather them together againe by their chearful words, or godly shewes whatsoeuer: and the armie that held the siege fled all away presently. Which thing encouraged the Duke of Longueuille, with those that had beene besieged, issuing thick out then, to follow them in chase, and kill them with handy blowes. By which meane they hold now safely the towne Senlis, haue gotten all the munition that the Duke of Aumalle had, powder, bullets, and ordinance, about fifteene hundred, or neere two thousand be slaine in that place, besides those that were pursued and slaine as they fled in diuers villages. The said Duke of Aumalle is hurt, and the Lord of Ballagny is also hurt in the face, though it be but a little: and the Duke of Aumalle is gone back to S. Denis, fearing lest he should not be in safetie, nor very well welcome to Paris: the Lord of Ballagny saued himselfe by flying to Paris, there fayning that he would take order for the gathering together again of the souldiers, because he would seeme to threaten his enemies, and to encourage again the braue souldiers of Paris.

The Copie of a letter, written by a certaine Lord, to a kinsman of his, the twentieth of May. 1589.

CDusin, I stayed this bearer vntill I had some good newes to write. I euen now haue received some by a man that I sent to Paris: he saw the companies of monsieur d'Aumalle, that were discomfited at Senlis by monsieur de Longueuille, accompanied with monsieur de la Noue: he gat safe himselfe the third day after his flight to Saint Denis. Ballagny is safe at Paris, and cheareth vp the people that be altogether amazed and adread at this ouerthrow. He promiseth them new forces out of the low Countreyes, but he hath the money. Iudge you

whether this be the way to make them wel againe. They haue lost tenne great peces of ordinance, three that belonged to the Arcenall, sire to Peronne, and one to Amiens: that was done on Wednesday toward euening. My man could not tell me what men they lost, for he came in haste to bring mee this good tidings. Make acquainted herswith Master Warden of Seur, and M. Warden of Sonuray. You know also what monsieur de Chastillon did on Thursday toward euening. This hath beens an vnluckie weeke for them, and so I trust will the whole yeare be. Continue your frendship to me, and make account, good cousin, that I will doe the like to you alwaies.

Your well affectioned Cousin,
and better friend, M .R.

THE

THE LETTER OF A CERTAINE GENTLEMAN OF BEAVSSE to a friend of his being a Citizen of Paris, touching the ouerthrow of the forces of Monsieur d'Aumalle, written on Thursday the 18. of May. 1589.

I Haue bene euen amazed a thousand times, to thinke of the newes that haue bene reported to me for certaine & true, touching the establishing of your matters at Paris, and that you haue so often sent me for true, many tidings that were but inuented by some cunning fellowes, who deceiue & abuse you, while they goe about other manner purposes than they make you acquainted with: which is the cause, Sir, and my good frend, that I haue written this vnto you, that ye may not be ignorant of that which happened yesterday: knowing that you shall haue the matter reported there with you farre otherwise than is true, because they would not haue the Citizens discouraged, and to feed you dayly with hope of some high enterprises, that you expect at the hands of this holy and inuincible army, that Monsieur the Duke of Mayenne hath so long kept in this Countrey without doing any thing, making great promises, the least of which is, that he will bring the kings Maiestie to that passe that the most mutinous fellowes in your Citie desire to haue him: and for a triall, he hath in deede, when the greatest forces of the king were away, drawen nigh enough. True it is that he wet back again,

as was best for him to doe, and after that he had done somewhat as he might, being obstinate a long time, after his so great enterprising he gaue place to the kings presence, and at the comming of the king of Nauarre, he gat him backe as sone as he vnderstode that he was neare, but this is not ẏ onely argumẽt that I write of, but for to tell you that we knew how discontented the strangers and Wallons of his armie were, so as they would nẽdes haue bẽne gone, and that the said Lord had much a doe to make them stay, and I beleue the cause why they be not yet come backe, is the hope that he put them in of receiuing new forces, and fresh supplie from the companies in Picardie, which he loked for frõ the Lord of Aumalle, I tell you plaine that this their hope is choaked: for on Thursday last at thrée of the clock after none, as I vnderstode by a frend of mine, the Lord of Chastillon, passing by Boisgency, and being sent to the warre by the K. of Nauarre, with two hundred horsemen, and as many harquebusiers, vnderstanding that certaine of the Duke of Aumalle his troupes came that way, for to set vpon the Lord of Lorges, who had beaten the way the day before, directed his course toward Bonneuall, and with him twenty of his Gentlememen for scoutes, who were led by the Lord of Fouquerolles: they mẽt with Arcleinville, gouernor for the Duke of Mayenne at Chartres, who had with him fiftie horses, they make towards him for to bid him battaile, he mẽteth with them, they vse the matter so that they kill fiue or sixe of his men: he retireth and geueth Alarme to the troupe that was but a quarter of a mile thence, the troupe came orderly vnder the leading of the Lord of Saueuze, where were the Lords of Brosses, that had a faire troupe of sixe or seuen score gentlemen, all the choise of noble birth in Picardie on their side, to the number of thrée hundred horse, with fiue and twenty or thirtie harquebusiers, with the Lord of Forceville, & many other Gentlemen of name: then the Lord

of

of Chastillon changed his pace to a trotte, for to entertaine them. Charboniere and Harambure with their cõpanies of light horsemen, were on his left wing on the other side. Saueuze setting forth before his harquebusiers, set his company of Lanciers in rankes, and commeth a great pace, without breaking ranke, for the space of a quarter of a mile. The trumpets sound the charge on both sides, the Lord of Chastillon casteth about a little, to stay for his harquebusiers, and placing them, he maketh two hostes of the horsemen that he hath, he goeth to the skirmish. Saueuze commeth forth very brauely & couragiously, galloping for thirty paces, his harquebusiers on horseback geue the onset nere inough: the L. of Chastillõ his footemen receueth them: who, after the first harquebusiers were discharged, euen during the fight, rushed in among the horsemen, killed many horses with their swordes, and of them were slain one that had bene of the king of Nauarres garde, and two souldiers of the garrison of Boisgency, and no mo. Saueuze, who on a sodaine had bent himselfe against the light horsemen, taketh right, and chargeth so furiously the Lord of Chastillon, that the first rankes were broken, he vnhorsed and layde along, and eight or tenne of his Gentlemen incurred the like misfortune: among whom were Pouy, Rosny, S. Sere, Frestillon and Chamballam: two or three of which were hurt with launces, and twenty or thirty of their horses slaine. The Bisolles at the same time set vpon the rereward of the Lord of Chastillon, so that his troupe was greatly troubled. At length the Lord of Chastillon, and others that were ouerthrowen, recouered thẽselues, and fell a fighting with their swords on foote, and he himselfe aduentured so farre, that he was hurt on the face with a broken launce. In the meane while Harambure, who had the leading of the king of Nauarre his light horsemen, next to whom was Fouquerolles in ranke, set vpon Saueuze and his companie so furiously, that he en-

tered and brake ray, so as he made them flie, and disperse themselues in such sort, that they could not be gathered together againe. They were then pursued, and slayed in the same place where were assembled of Picards aboue fire score Gentlemen: the residue were pursued a good mile and a halfe, and were slaine by the way flying, to the number of threescore & mo, with al the harquebusiers, two Cornets taken, and the bearers of them slaine, forty Gentlemen taken, among which were Sauense and Forcenille: Many of account were hurt, where as the Lord of Chastillon lost but one Gentleman, and but three souldiers, as I said before, and there were hurt none but Chamballam and two or three others that were hurt with launces and swords, yet their hurts are not deadly. The Lord of Chastillon won the field. This is a beginning to make them loke vnto their owne consciences, that are risen vp against the king. I was desirous to let you vnderstand hereof, that ye might know the trueth, which is hidden from you by cosening shifts that they haue to fede you with false rumors. I learned this by a Gentleman that brought a letter, the copie of which I now send you. He vnderstood all the particulars by them that were at the discomfiture. Loke to your selfe, and auise such as are well disposed to take a good heart to the. I will now trouble you no longer, vntill I haue other good newes come to my hand: in the meane while I commend me to your good grace, praying God to keepe you. From Chasteaudun,

May 19. 1589

THE

The Copie of a letter written by a Lord, to a kinsman of his, vpon the discomfiture of the troupes of the L. of Aumalle, neare Bonneuall, on Thursday the 18. of May 1589.

COusin, you shall vnderstand by M. the happy execution that Monsieur de Chastillon made yesterday at foure of the clock neare Bonneuall, vpon the troupes of Monsieur d'Aumalle, being led by Saueuze. He tok Saueuze and another of the chiefetaines: some of the Captaines were slaine, and about two hundred of their men, the residue are prisoners, and their colours are gotten away. To be short, this is as happy a victorie as any that hath bene gotten in these warres. All the kings enemies that came out of Picardie are stayed there. This will be good newes for the king, and fitte for his dealing with them of Poictiers. The foresaid M will tell you all particularly. Resting my selfe thereupon, I will say no more, but will pray God, good Cousin, to keepe you.

From Saint Die May 19.

Your very good and faithfull friend.
M. N.

A LETTER OF THE KING OF NAVARRE TO THE MAISTERS of Orleans, written the two and twentieth of May, 1589. From Baugency.

FRiendes, I am very sorry to come and visit you with such a company and to be constrained after so long time that I haue beene comming toward you, to shew vnto this prouince and to your neighbours about, those vexations and discommodities that warre brings with it. I haue notwithstanding heretofore yelded testimonies enough both before God and men, of the disliking that I had in maintaining warres: I haue by many and sundry actions shewed, that my bearing armes was to none other end, but to procure peace, that in hope hereof I am bold to beare armes: hauing this conscience, I trust that God will blesse me in my battailes: especially now, when as euen in the sight of all Christendome my King hath honoured me so much as to yeld him selfe the iudge of my right intentions, and he is become the best witnes that I could wish, of mine innocency. I haue in generall many times exhorted Fraunce to desire the owne quiet and rest. I haue according to my duety in seruice to the King my Lord and maister, and for the good of my countrey foreseene and manifestly spoken, euer since the beginning of the last ciuill warres, against the euils wherwith they haue now filled the estate of this realme. My foreseeings thereof proued as true as my protestations and speakings of it were vnprofitable, to my great grief

(God

(God hauing sent his rod of dissention vpon this poore Realme.) Yet will I not cease to deserue well of the Realme: my Countrey shall rather faile in duetie towards me a Citizen thereof, than I a Citizen will faile in duetie toward my Countrey: and as long as I shall see this sicke commonweale breath or gaspe, I will not once leaue it, vntill it be either wholy cured, or that I be dead with it. Loke what I haue done in generall, that will I doe in particulars, wheresoeuer occasion shall be offered. And I am glad that comming to you (before that ỳ matter come to be tried by force of armes) I may allay what good order, reason and milde courtesse may winne your hearts vnto: For you, whatsoeuer madnes, or infectious disease God hath layd vpon you, those are but things now ordinarily incident to Fraunce: I assure my selfe that you are of the race of those men that alone did assist king Charles the seuenth when he fled to Bourges, and ayded him against England, against Burgonie, Guienne, Normandie, Britaine, and almost all France that was confederate against him. I cannot but stil wonder, and am astonied to thinke how ye should become so senceleſſe, as now to make no more account of that most famous title of your Auncestors: I cannot deuise what argument might be so effectuall, and of such importance, as to make you so lightly to leaue your fidelity & loyalty, the oath which euen from his birth euery one of you hath sworne to his Countrey, the vow that ye haue reiterated or made againe and againe, at the coronation of so many kings, and the same oath, wherwith you haue stand boūd these many yeares, and yet so abide vnder this king, whom God at this present hath geuen vs. I cannot imagine what might driue you to thinke that a slauish estate vnder the Spaniards, should be more pleasant than to liue at libertie, according to the manner of France: that the crosse of Lorraine, or of Burgondie, should better gouerne the estate, than the auncient and fortunate Flour-

delices, which be reuerences all Christendome ouer. To conclude, that the name of a traytor, of a rebell against his magistrate, against his Prince, to be a despiser of his commandements, and a violater of his maiestie, should be better, and more honourable than the name of a good Citizen, and a faithfull subiect. But you will say, it is an vnseemely thing for me that haue borne armes for the libertie of conscience, if I should blame your doings, that are grounded vpon a colour of the like. That which may serue for an excuse to those of the religion, ye would hold to be lawfull for you: but seeing you like to take them for example, goe yet no further than they. If they would haue gone about to plant their religion in Fraunce by dinte of sword: if they had gone about to make any warre offensiue to the king, before they were set vpon, & forced to defend themselues, O what would men haue said then? They neuer did so: they alwaies stood vpon their defence, alwaies ready to receiue peace whensoeuer it was offered: and yet notwithstanding, onely because that the annointed of the Lord, he to whom the scepter belongeth, was against them, God did not alwaies bless their armes: for to declare vnto the people that there is nothing so deare vnto God, as the maintaining of the Maiestie of kings, which is an image of his owne maiestie, and they are his Lieutenants on earth. You haue heretofore accused those of Rochell, you haue vniustly called them traytors and rebels, because they would not geue ouer the libertie of their conscience, nor hazard their liues to the mercie of their enemies. If you spight at them with those godly names, stay a while as well as they, vntill you see Edicts published, by which all the Catholikes of France shalbe accounted and vsed as traytors: waite till ye see them slaine throughout all the good cities and townes that be neare you, and that an armie of men shall come thundering vpon your walles for to spoyle you: then shal feare inforce excuse your taking armes, and necessitie

your

your rebellion. But vntill that time, my friends, what hast haue ye to make your children a race of faithlesse truce breakers, rebels and traytors. But ye will say that then it will be no time, and that you will prouide for that before hand. If ye would esteme your cause and end to be better than theirs of the religion, ye must think that it wil necessarily follow, that God wil no lesse fauour you than them, seeing you follow them for example. Call to minde, that they had to deale with the state of Fraunce when it was flourishing, with kings that were well obeyed, well setled, that they were often surprised, and their chiefetaines slaine. They neuer gaue a blow, but first they receiued twaine: they neuer had the forecasts that you haue, and for all that they be yet aliue and at libertie, God be praysed: will he doe lesse for you when ye shal be set vpon? And ye all know that you are yet stronger than they, and that you can neuer haue the enemies that they haue had. Who doeth make you to runne headlong so rashly? what madnes is it, for feare of some euil that may displease you hereafter, to make your selues presently vnfortunate, and in miserable state? for to hinder a fault that may be, to committe a manifest crime: for preuenting an euill farre of, to cause and suffer an innumerable sort of euils: for assurance of libertie to your children, to bring them vp in bondage: for making sure to them their quiet estate & their goods, to geue them ouer vnto warres and robberie? Beleeue mee, my friends, they that put this in your heads, doe goe about to make your backs as footsteps to get vp vnto the scaffold of their ambition: but they forgat to tel you, that if the scaffold fall (as no doubt it shall) they shal come downe headlong, and you will be stifled vnder them, if they come not downe betimes, and that you doe not get you away before all be ouerthrowē. Aduise you wel of the matter, it is but to put you in a vaine feare, to perswade you that our king (who is the most Catholike king that euer was) will compell you to

leaue your Catholike religion, he is farre from threatning you that. But what, should I be he that should doe it? I am not your king, neither shall I euer be (if it please God.) If I should be called thereto, I would not be so vnwise, but I would flie all occasions that might breede ciuill warre and dissention in a Realme. I am glad that I may now talke so familiarly and neighborly with you. You haue beene there but for two dayes, wednesday and thursday last, the beginnings of the successe that God sent your armed men at Senlis, and here, euen in the view of two of the greatest cities of Fraunce: Loke vpon it, it is not for you to make warre against your king, whether he had occasion to punish the Duke of Guise, yea or no. There haue at other times beene in Fraunce some of as great a house as he, that haue beene more shamefully vsed: and yet the people toke not an euill quarrell in hand. Soueraigns are not to render an accompt of their scepter to any but to God: when things are done, we must loke to obey them: you shall neuer doe wel as long as your foundation is so ill. And if ye would complaine, that gouernors would be set ouer you, or a garrison of men that would treade you vnder foote, and make you forts and such like: albeit these be the ordinary complaints of all cities and townes, which be not lawfull in a peaceable and well gouerned Realme, yet the disorders of our Realme hath made them fitter to be receiued. If you would but desire it, I know not certainly my L. the king his mind, but I am surely perswaded, that forgetting your offences, he will be at one with you, if ye will but frame your selues to acknowledge your faults, and craue pardon. And doing thus, you shal not néd feare that any but your owne selues shall driue you to leaue your religion, that any other shall builde your forts but your selues, that ye shalbe your owne garrison. And that is more fitte and profitable for you, than to be alwaies in paine and at alarme, hauing néede alwaies of an armie

to

to garde you whensoeuer ye goe out at the gates neuer so little, to sée your corne fields, your houses and vines on a fire, your wiues and children spoiled, while you go about to reuenge another mans quarrell. My friends, if I were a Spaniard, or one of Lorraine, I would not talke thus vnto you, I would be glad to sée you at war among your selues, and to sée my selfe euen at your gates ready to spoile you, or to besiege you: I would imagine that I had the spoile of you already. This is it whereat the enemies doe glory and boast, if I were as they be, I would wish it no otherwise: but I am a Frenchman, I am one of your Princes, I haue a right in looking to the safegard of you, therefore speake I this vnto you. You may, if yee will, keepe you where ye are in safetie and rest, being masters of your owne houses, so as ye will gently yeelde obedience and dueties, as you owe, vnto your king: and as your example hath made many foles, deale so now, as by following of you many may become wise. And beléue me friends this one word, that in trueth if but your only citie had rebelled, ye ought to haue bœne sore punished, but séeing the contagion is generall, it must be cured by clemencie. Certaine it is, nenertheleslle, that as the citie or towne that first began rebellion shall by iust desert be the more punished for example sake, so that which first shall séeke for mercie, shall farre more easily finde fauor, than that citie or towne that shall stay vnto the last pinch. I assure you my friends, that I shalbe glad, and think my selfe happy, if I may be employed to winne you by clemencie, rather than to subdue you by force: For I am a Frenchman, and yours.

HENRIE.